THE
North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 179. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853. PRICE, SP. DRS. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In re GEORGE PURVIS *deceased.*

NOTICE.—All parties having claims upon the above Estate are requested to send in the same to the undersigned for adjustment, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment before 31st Dec., 1853, to

JAMES ROGERS,
Executor.

Shanghae, 7th December, 1853.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer *LADY MARY WOOD,* will be despatched for HONGKONG on *Friday the 30th instant.*

No Parcel will be received at this office after *Thursday the 29th at 3 P.M.*

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Shanghae, 22nd December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS,* steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 *feet draft and under.*	*over* 17 *to* 18.	*over* 18.
From *Shanghae* to *Gutzlaff* bearing S. by W.......	300	350	400
From *Shanghae* to *Woosung* outside the marks	150	175	200
From *Woosung* to *Gutzlaff* ..	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. FOGG & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DOW is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, December 22nd, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between GEORGE PURVIS & JAMES ROGERS, under the Firm of GEORGE PURVIS & Co., terminated this day.—All Claims against the same will be adjusted by JAMES ROGERS.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.

Shanghae, 7th December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the *29th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, and MR. GEORGE WATSON COUTTS, are admitted Partners in our Firm.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, November 25th, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. DADABHOY DORABJEE LALCACA, is this day admitted Partner in our Firm at Shanghai.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and reponsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And MR. WILLIAM GREGSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates, &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES or INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
,,	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
,,	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
,,	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/o per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,........	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.......	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & PALE SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

AT Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.'s Store on *Saturday the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,* without reserve.

TWO SMALL LOTS, one adjoining Dr. MURRAY'S Hospital—and the other apposite Mr. BROUGHALL'S.

Particulars at time of Sale,—Shanghae Dollars.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED from LONDON, per *Lady Mary Wood*—ADAM'S patent REVOLVING PISTOLS—

3 of 38-bore in Oak-case with Ammunition.
3 with Bullet-mould, Punch, Nipple-key, Powder-flask, and extra Nipples.
4 of 50-bore in Case complete with Ammunition.
2 with Bullet-mould, Nipple-key, Powder-flask, and extra Nipples.
Also, 2 LEATHER-BELTS and HOLSTERS.

N.-C. Herald Office, Shanghae,
24th December, 1853.

EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising DOE and BUCKSKIN, PILOT CLOTHS, and Rich TWEEDS. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

THE BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes,* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.

Herald Office, 15th Oct., 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YSASI & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE,
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED SAIL-MAKER, who thoroughly understands the business, liberal encouragement will be given. For particulars apply to the Office of this Paper.

Shanghae, 29th December, 1853.

THE 125TH
FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY,
Guaranteed by the Government of the free City of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

On the 29th March the drawing commences, and will be continued daily until the 22nd of April, 1854.

The following large Prizes will be gained:—

1 Premium of Florins	100,000	=	£ 8,350
1 Prize ,,	100,000	=	8,350
1 Ditto ,,	50,000	=	4,170
1 Ditto ,,	20,000	=	1,670
1 Ditto ,,	15,000	=	1,250
1 Ditto ,,	12,000	=	1,000
2 Ditto of 5,000 Fls. =	10,000	=	840
4 Ditto of 4,000 ,, =	16,000	=	1,340
8 Ditto of 2,000 ,, =	16,000	=	1,340
100 Ditto of 1,000 ,, =	100,000	=	8,350
100 Ditto of 300 ,, =	30,000	=	2,500
5,780 Ditto of 100 ,, =	578,000	=	48,200
10 Premiums ..	7,780	..	650
6,000 Shares.	Fls. 1,064,780		£88,000 Sterl.

12 Florins equal to One Pound Sterling.

The last drawn of the first 12 Prizes will receive the Premium of 100,000 fls. consequently one share may gain about £16,700.

The above State Lottery, established in 1789, offers the best, fairest, and safest investment of any like Continental distribution. There are 18,430 Tickets and 6,000 Prizes, the smallest prize being £7. 10s. Sterling. The drawing will take place in the presence of the public, at the Lottery Hall, Frankfort, under the immediate control of a select committee appointed by the High Senate.

In this Lottery every number is drawn, whether blank or prize, and its fate distinctly marked in the official list, a copy of which will be forwarded to each foreign Shareholder.

PRICE OF SHARES.

One Whole Share £10. One Half-Share £5.
One Quarter-Share £2. 10s.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Shares:—

5 Shares, or.... } 10 Half ditto, or.. } 20 Quarter ditto.. } £45 | 10 Shares, or.... } 20 Half ditto, or.. } 30 Quarter ditto.. } £80

20 Shares, or.......... } 40 Half ditto, or.......... } 80 Quarter ditto.......... } £150

Shares and prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are now specially appointed for the sale of shares for home and foreign countries, and have given security sufficient to fulfil every engagement towards the shareholders.

The Prizes will be paid in the East Indies and China through an Established Bank.

J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS,
Bankers and Appointed Government Lottery Contractors, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or those who prefer it, may direct their letters and remittances to Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26, Lombard-st., London.

FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY.

WITH reference to the terms of the above advertisement, intending purchasers are informed that remittance of monies for purchase of J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co.'s SHARES, may be made through Mr. F. ALGAR, Colonial Agent, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, who will in such cases protect the interests of Colonial Shareholders.

London, October 1st, 1853

ART UNION OF LONDON:
444 WEST STRAND, INSTITUTED 1837,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

EVERY Subscriber of One Guinea for 1854 will be entitled to:—

I.—An impression of a plate of national and historical interest, by J. T. WILLMORE, A.R.A., from the original picture by C. STANFIELD, R.A., *"Tilbury Fort"—Wind against tide,* and

II.—The chance of obtaining one of the Prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include.—The Right to select for himself a valuable work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions.

Copies in Bronze from a model in relief by R. JEFFERSON, representing, *"The Entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid."*

Statuettes in Porcelain or Parian:—

Tazzas from a model by E. W. WYON, after designs in the British Museum: Proof Impressions of a large lithograph by T. H. MAGUIRE, after the original picture by W. P. FRITH, R.A., *"The Three Bows" from Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme."*

Subscriptions will be received till 1st Jany., by

H. SHEARMAN,
Honry. Secry. for Shanghai.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1853.

☞ Subscribers' Engravings for 1853 may be expected shortly.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 8 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

NOTICE.

THE Interest, and responsibility, of Mr. Oliver Everett Roberts, in our Firm at *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, ceased on the 30th of June, last.

WETMORE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDETS.

Mantrays—has been received and will have our attention.

Other papers postponed for want of room.

(*No.* 33.) NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 24th December, 1853.

The following correspondence is circulated for the information of the British Community.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To the British Community, Shanghae.

Woo, *Superintendent of Customs, Intendant of the Soo-sung-tae Circuits transmits the following information.*

Po, Commandant of the Lang-shan Division, here in command of the fleet, has written to me to say that after about 9 o'clock on the nights of the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, during which there was a very thick fog, several small boats pulled by foreigners were seen continually rowing back and forward in the immediate neighbourhood of the ships-of-war lying off Luh-kea-tsung, and hanging about the place it is not known for what reason. The rebels, it appears, have also a number of boats and small vessels of the same description, and if some of them were to approach in disguise, for the purpose of making observation, and were under the same circumstances to open a fire, mistakes would too probably be made in the darkness, when it would be difficult to distinguish the real foreigner from the counterfeit. Would not this be a blow, says the Commandant, to the good understanding? He accordingly requests me to write to the different Consuls to give orders to the merchant vessels of their respective nations not to allow their boats to hang about in the neighbourhood of the junk fleet in the still hours of the night: lest the crews of the latter, mistaking them for rebel craft, should fire at them with cannon, and so, life lost which should not be.

It is my duty first to communicate this to you and to request that you will give orders to all your merchant ships alike to act in accordance with what is above laid down. I trust that you will reply and so enable me to act.

A special communication, addressed to H. B. M.'s Consul Alcock.

Heen-fung, 3rd year, 11th month, 21st day.
(21st December, 1853.)

Translated by
(Signed) T. F. Wade, *Vice-Consul, officiating Interpreter.*

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 23rd December, 1853.

Sir,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 21st instant, a notification will be issued to the community not to hang about the junk fleet in the still hours of the night. I have no reason to believe that such has been the practice of the community. Several members of it however take their exercise boating every evening until dark, and I must request that you will give orders to your ships to be careful not to fire upon persons so engaged. Accept, &c.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
Consul.

To H. E. Woo, *Taouiae.*

True Copies,
W. H. Fittock.

(*No.* 34.) NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 24th December, 1853.

Complaints having been made in more cases than one at this office, of the unauthorized seizure of Chinese within the foreign settlement. H. M.'s Consul thinks it as well to remind the British Community, and through them the Chinese in their employ, that, in the event of any such capture being attempted, aid will be best and earliest obtained by an immediate application to the officer in charge of the Guard stationed at the Church,—Information should also be given at the Consulate that further steps may be taken should the pursuit of the Guard prove unsuccessful.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To the British Community, Shanghae.

It was a remark of Swift's, that "whatever is general has a powerful cause—though every one cannot find it out." Our aim last week was to demonstrate by the general extension of the Insurrection and the internal evidence of strength manifested in its results and peculiar mode of development—that there must be a powerful cause in operation. Sufficiently powerful indeed to shake to its foundations the Empire won by conquest some two centuries and a half ago by a Tartar tribe, and now tottering to its fall. The precise nature or origin of this cause, we observed, was a different question; and one which for all practical purposes might be left aside, without serious impediment to a sound judgment as to the actual extent and bearing of the present revolutionary movement. We saw sufficient grounds to conclude that various sweeping, radical and effective changes had been attempted by the Insurgent powers, and so far as their rule extends, more or less absolutely and perfectly carried out. The change of Religion, of national costume—the prohibition of the use of stimulants—the isolation of women—not less than the military advantages attending the march of large levies, in their progress from the South to the walls of Pekin, with permanent possession of Nanking and Chin-keang-foo (two of the most important places in the whole kingdom) were results, we maintained, sufficiently general, and on a scale sufficiently large to furnish a demonstration of the existence, as well as the importance and magnitude of a power, whatever may be its other characters—to which such effects are to be traced. Nor if the effects are admitted will any one be hardy enough to dispute the existence of an adequate cause and therefore of a power, whether political—military or religious, or all three in varying proportions combined. Accordingly we find that doubt and suspicion are cast upon the validity of the evidence on which the premises rest, by those who through the press in the South appear desirous to disparage its importance. The only thing they cannot dispute is the military progress onward to Pekin; but for the rest they hold all the accounts either fabulous or grossly exaggerated. Stimulants and Opium are prohibited, but so are they in the Imperialist Edicts—and they would have it inferred with no better effect in the Rebels' camp than in the rest of China. Time and the progress of events are rapidly solving these and many other doubts, and to such stubborn witnesses we may well leave it to establish the truth. As regards the consumption of Opium however which the *China Mail* very confidently asserts to take place, we would with all submission to his better means of information observe, that there are other places on and near to the Yangtsze in possession of the *Imperialists* where the drug may be sent—and the evidence of its non-consumption at the Rebel camps, is at least as strong as that on which he would found the confident assertion in the affirmative. For our own part we are led by all the known facts in respect to the dealings of the Insurgents, and the evidence of those who have passed some time among them,—Foreigners and Chinese, to believe it far more probable that they *have* for a time abolished the use of this and other stimulants in their camp, than that they have gone out of their way to make enemies to their cause, and bring their authority into contempt by the idle pretence of doing, what they have neither the will nor the wish to accomplish.

We are not of those however, who see in this Insurrectionary movement or the main instrument, the unmixed good of immaculate Christians. They may even prove altogether vicious, using only the best means to their hand for a bad end, and seeking out of Fanaticism and novelty to fashion instruments of Power. But even in that case we should not the less hold to the conviction *that substantial power was in their hands*, and a power so far advanced, and so well organised and matured, that come what may, the present Empire and its Tartar dynasty can neither restore the old forms; nor recover the lost ground. An impulse has been given, which it is in the power of no man or set of men we believe to arrest, until great and fundamental changes have been effected—changes likely to exercise a lasting influence upon the Chinese race, and upon Western nations in their relations, commercial and political with China. Nor, were we better persuaded that Tae-ping and his head counsellors were mere impostors, seeking to delude their followers by pretensions to a Divine mission in order to profit by religious enthusiasm, should we see sufficient cause for distrust of the end. Not only does God in the government of the world see fit sometimes to make use of the evil passions of men to work out the better destinies of nations; but they who are at the head of the Insurrection and direct its forces; may after all be inspired by a truer instinct of the necessity of the times, and the wants and capabilities of the Chinese, than some of their more enlightened critics of the West. In tracing the natural course of events where Christianity and a higher civilization are alike wanting, let us not commit the common blunder of political-constitution-mongers, and assume that a given form of Government and certain institutions having been found the best for one race or in one set of conditions, they must therefore be equally good and applicable to cases and conditions totally different. Tae-ping is reproached among other faults and enormities with sanctioning polygamy, notwithstanding his apparent religious instruction in advance of this. But perhaps he makes a nearer approach to true wisdom in leaving this institution as he found it, if such be the fact, and first directing all his energies to giving his followers the fundamental idea of the One true God as it was revealed to Abraham and Isaac and Jacob. To the founding of a stable empire upon a religious and military basis, eliminating as he proceeds many of the grosser vices, social as well as political, which are fast sinking a third of the human race into the depths of degradation and incapacity, than if he attempted to remodel all the national customs at once. With only a material and low form of civilization, which serves but to spread a veil over the foul cancer eating its way into the heart of the nation and destroying every vital element of its progress or regeneration, *nothing better may be possible.* Certain it is, whenever Polygamy and Concubinage and their companion Slavery shall cease in China, many other fundamental and comprehensive changes must either precede or accompany such reforms—otherwise, for the one stain effaced, many and more hideous blots will take their place in the moral and social history of the people. Even with existing provisions against such crimes, a large number of female children are annually destroyed; and but for the power of selling them into slavery and placing them under the milder servitude sanctioned by polygamy, there is little doubt that this number would be rapidly and fearfully increased.

A Religious or a military basis may be the only foundation of a durable empire at present possible in China—Tae-ping seems to feel this, and to have adopted both, possibly more by a true instinct than by any grasp of intellect, or logical process of reasoning. But the highest reason may not the less see cause to confirm the soundness of the conclusion. Peace and its enervating consequences, together with Despotism for the lowest ends, have never exemplified their effects before on so wide a field, or with such freedom from the intermixture of any disturbing element. Pagans without any true faith, the Chinese are essentially an Industrial, Enervated, and Tartar-ridden race of materialists; absorbed in the cares necessary, first, to provide the means of existence and of sensual enjoyments—next, to secure them from the incessant efforts of their rulers to appropriate these fruits of their labour. Without a faith; with little love of country or patriotism, and devoid of nearly every manly virtue; the very notion of war in its most primitive form, that of self-defence, seems to have died out from among them. There is no walled city apparently, though it contain 100,000 inhabitants, which may not be captured and held to ransom, or given up to pillage, by a mere handful of pirates, or the veriest rabble that ever pretended to raise a banner. The last three years have furnished but too abundant evidence of the fact.

"The peace—at—any—price party" in Europe, might find a useful lesson in the study of what is now going on in China; and in tracing effects to their causes. The long continuance of Peace, rights of property, security of life, increased Wealth and individual comfort—all inestimable blessings, are in every age, in some danger of being purchased at too high a price, by the subsequent selfishness and enervation of a people, by the degradation and extinction of an independent race—and of all freedom. So it was with the Egyptian, Assyrian, and with the Greek Empires—so with the Roman, and later with the Italian Republics—so may it *not* be with the main bulwarks and true centres of civilization in Europe—England and France! War has fearful drawbacks, and Insurrection hideous accompaniments, but worse evils even than these are the enslavement of a free people, and the extinction of a light which only Freedom and a high order of civilization can shed upon the life of man. War and the brute force which is its instrument, are too often the only remedies against conquest and subjugation, and so long as man retains his vicious propensities, and there are uncivilized hordes that can be banded together to do the will of one, there is little hope of change. Nor will all the modern nostrums for taming the world and securing Peace by submission avail, either to avert war or this worse calamity of degradation and slavery—still less to raise up an Oriental people once fallen into bondage and decrepitude. A Soldier or a Prophet can alone regenerate an Eastern nation we believe, and Tae-ping has appeared to his followers in both these characters. With his edition of the Scriptures for a Koran, and the sword of his followers for a Sceptre, he bids fair to found as vast an Empire, and work as great a religious Revolution as Mahomet himself; and only by these means we are firmly persuaded could he have built up a power such as he already wields; or roused even a small portion of the people from the Cotton-spinning, self-getting, laissez-faire spirit which prompts them to prefer any degradation, moral or political, rather than incur the danger of loss, and the inconvenience entailed by resistance to wrong. They have been so long accustomed to a state of political negation—and so thoroughly broken in, to the yoke which permits them to eat their rice and smoke their Tobacco or Opium, whilst it denies them all higher sources of enjoyment, that like the Israelites of old they would, unless moved by some fanatic spirit, cry out for the leeks and fleshpots of Egypt as the dearest objects of their affection, and curse the leader who brought these into jeopardy. And this we believe sufficiently accounts for the alleged want of active sympathy among the mass of the Population for the Insurgents. Oppression has made them supple and lying—torture, slavish and cruel—while the perpetual absence of all appeal to the manlier qualities, has left them unwarlike and enervated. The only form of resistance acceptable to them has hitherto been the resort of the oppressed and the slave—Secret societies and confraternities for mutual protection—the final development of which, however, under the impulse given by freer contact with Western nations—and Western ideas, bids fair at last to overthrow the rule of the conquerors by a wide-spread insurrection. These are so many reasons why we can neither look with scorn upon the Insurrectionary movement, nor treat with contempt its chief promoters or humbler partizans—and just as little are we disposed to close our eyes to the vices that stain, or the failures that retard the cause, it seems their destiny to advance—it may be, while other objects are suggested by their own passions, as the ends to be attained. Consciously or unconsciously we believe the nation will by them and by this insurrection, be roused to a state of higher activity—and set in a fairer way for generous effort towards a higher good than mere material advantages; and that sooner or later, it will lead to the political re-organization of the Empire in a sense which will admit of both social and religious development. And we rejoice that the hour has apparently come for such great and good changes to be effected, were the instruments less perfect or far more open to censure and reproach.

Our hope that a new era may be commencing for the whole Mongolian and Chinese race, it will be seen therefore does not rest upon the doubtful personality of Tae-ping, or the precarious character of whoever may be the ruling mind in the councils of the Insurgents—(and a ruling mind there must be from the consistent and sustained policy they have followed out) but on the faith of an overruling Power which seems to fashion these events to a great and beneficent end. As regards the actors in the great drama of which China is the theatre; and the policy of Foreign Powers in respect to them, we think the pretensions put forward at the recent interview at Nanking with the French Minister, are sufficient to show, that whether the future dynasty be Tartar or Chinese, there will be essentially the same difficulties, the same overweening estimate of their own importance in the scale of nations—the same utter ignorance of the just rights of others to contend against. And it will fare ill with the mercantile interests of England we fear, if in our subsequent treaties with China, we appear on the scene as merchants only, under the inspiration of the Peace Congress, and not as a great Political Power, both able and willing to protect our just rights, and to enforce the respect due from one nation to another.

We have in our issue of this day a circumstantial account of the outrages committed at the close of last week on some assistants of the French Roman Catholic Bishop Monseigneur de Moresca; by the seizure and torture of two Catechists who were passing quietly by the walls of the City on their way to the Cathedral; and notwithstanding they had made known their claim to the protection of the French Flag.

On Sunday last a Circular was addressed to the various Consuls from the French Consulate, notifying the demand for reparation by the French Minister and the possible necessity for resorting to hostile measures to obtain satisfaction. Some alarm and uneasiness was experienced as to the probable extent of these measures, and their ulterior consequences and influence upon the position of Foreigners generally; but on Monday morning the Community had the satisfaction of learning that reparation had been obtained and that all further danger of a collision was at an end.

Had the Insurgents been less seriously alarmed as to the immediate consequences of any refusal to afford satisfactory reparation; it is more than probable it would have been sought in vain. The certainty however of having their battery dertroyed and losing their guns, proved a powerful and sufficient motive to induce them to submit. The danger they have apparently so narrowly escaped will serve them as a lesson to be more careful for the future, how they seize and torture persons claiming the protection of a Foreign flag without previous enquiry as to the validity of the plea. A lesson we must add which was beginning to be much needed. Not only have they repeatedly fired upon both the French and English flags when Europeans were plainly to be seen in boats passing the battery, but their recent seizure of Teas and other produce in which Foreign houses had interest, has become a serious evil.

We may well desire to see a more prompt termination to this struggle for the City than we can venture to hope, for it is hard to say which of the two parties commits the greatest atrocities, or is the least to be trusted. Imperialists and Insurgents are alike in affording fruitful cause of complaint. If the Insurgents fire into the settlement without obvious or justifiable motive in an attacking column, by which Chinese have been killed or wounded at our thresholds—though fortunately no Foreigners yet; fire upon our flag, stop the passage of our Exports, and seize our Servants—the Imperialists are not a whit more scrupulous or better behaved. They perpetually pass in armed bands into our limits; draw the fire of the city upon the settlement, and interfere with the Chinese that are on our roads at work, with the usual insolence of official underlings. Latterly they have gone so far as to kidnap on our ground a Comprador of one of the Foreign firms; and although they were seen to take him away, all the efforts made to trace or recover him have hitherto proved unavailing. On the river face things are no better; and under plea of cutting off supplies for the City, the West-coast-fleet of junks, stationed below the Foreign anchorage, are continually firing upon boats under our flag, in common with all others, which pass either up or down. For these manifold causes of complaint, and sources of insecurity, the only effectual remedy appears to be the cessation of hostilities. Our authorities, both civil and military, no doubt take whatever steps may seem to them best calculated to diminish the evils that beset us—but each day ushers in fresh troubles with new sources of danger or difficulty; and the result is probably as little satisfactory to them as to the Community, to whose peaceful occupations the events passing around offer so many impediments, with no small degree of insecurity for those in their employment, and for all property not actually within the Foreign houses or ships.

When we see throughout the world the profound ignorance that exists respecting China, and all that concerns its position in the family of nations, or the nature and working of its institutions, such as every now and then is revealed to us by articles in Journals supposed to have the best means of information, we have little cause of complaint that the Chinese should often betray a total, but not more striking ignorance of us and our civilization.

It is something not to be understood however, and with still greater difficulty pardoned, when the text for such articles is furnished by those long resident in China, and whose proper business it may have been to inform themselves and their Government of all that concerns China and the policy of its Rulers. A speech reported in the papers of the last Mail and ascribed to Doctor Bowring, would furnish ample subject for comment, were we not persuaded that it has been either curtailed, so as to mar its sense, or otherwise incorrectly rendered. The learned Doctor is made to describe in glowing terms the Literary Examinations in China as the sole avenue to official rank and the saving of the country—at a time when it is notorious to every Chinese, and we should have thought to every Foreigner who has set foot in China within the last few years, that the present revolution, and the impending destruction of the Empire, is due in no small degree to the shameless departure from this traditional system of literary distinction as the indispensable credentials for Office—to the unblushing sale of office and advertisements for purchasers!—Again, the concluding point of the speech, as it appears in print, is the expediency of our appearing *only* as merchants in China, and not as a Political Power. Does any one who has ever been in China really believe that if this advice were followed, and Trade left without such support as a powerful Government alone can afford, that it would long survive—or that the good faith and national love of the Chinese authorities for Foreigners—would dispense with the necessity for Treaties and their guarantees, all to the advantage of the merchant?—We would submit to those who hold this opinion, if any such there be out of Bedlam, the following problem; and as Punch says—"we wait the answer."

Given a flourishing Foreign trade in China resting solely for its stability upon the goodwill, honesty and sincerity of the Chinese people and authorities—how long would it last—and how many years' purchase would its privileges be worth?

Long ago our worthy contemporaries, the *China Mail*, and *Hongkong Register*, asserted that there was no rebellion in China, or if there was, that there was nothing in it, that having risen in obscurity, so also it would disappear.

The Insurgent bands however have struck terror into the hearts of the Manchoos, and after a career of extraordinary success, the patriot army, is perhaps already in possession of Pekin. These facts have proved too much even for the scepticism of the South. The *China Mail* has been obliged to admit the existence of a Rebellion, but he, as well as the *Register*, seems to take special pleasure in underrating the value of ascertained realities, and in stating much of the authentic information gathered concerning "Tae-ping-wang" and his followers, as little better than fiction.

The *China Mail* is more fortunate in his sources of information than ourselves.

The "*son of a Chinese gentleman*," reports that Pekin has provisions for three years, and therefore the *China Mail* looks upon the alleged deficiency of supplies as mere assumption, with much else that has been written on the subject of the Insurgents. The *Register* doubted the success of the Rebels when in Kwang-si, notwithstanding "*any amount of information*,"

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he doubted their success when they burst upon Nankin, and he received a very *doubtful* account, which upset all his former information concerning them, and he declares that he will continue to doubt the "success of the rebellion," until he sees it "eventuate in a Revolution." We willingly accord to our dubious friend this happy state of doubt. Like Dryden's Zimri, the *China Mail* is very "*stiff in opinion,*" and though perhaps not "*always in the wrong,*" he is so very often. Fortunately for himself however he has a facility of proving to his own satisfaction, that he is always right, and we would not care to disturb this hallucination, where it does not affect injuriously the interests and character of this community. We profess ourselves favourable to the Insurgent cause, believing it to be fraught with mighty issues to the religious and social position of this great empire, but we would not allow our personal bias to interfere with our duty as a Public Journalist, whose object is to contribute as he best can to the elucidation of truth.

We are therefore surprised to observe how the *China Mail* and *Register* allow their Imperialist predilections, to influence their statements even of minor occurrences such as are daily taking place at Shanghae. The subject which more immediately attracts our notice at present, is the late attack on our settlement by the Imperialist troops, as the affair is stated by the *China Mail* in his issue of 15th December, and the *Register* in that of 27th November.

The *right* of the foreign settlement to a position of neutrality, is a separate question, which we shall not now discuss. It is sufficient that it has been so constituted by our authorities, and that both Imperialists and Rebels had been warned that no armed men would be allowed to come within it. Samqua however sent 300 armed men into the settlement for the purpose of securing some guns. When at 9 o'clock at night, the alarm was given, much confusion resulted, from the unexpected nature of the attack, and lives were lost in the affray, which might otherwise have been saved. The Imperialists were driven back by an officer of the *Salamander*, not on duty, and the *Spartan's* guard stationed at the Church, assisted by some of the Volunteers and other Residents, who had joined them. The *Mail* has more accurate information.— "The Imperialists," says he, "were "encountered by the Volunteers under "Mr. Vice-Consul Wade, and a body of "marines from the *Spartan*, who killed "several of the Chinese, &c." The fact is, that Mr. Wade, being at the extreme point of the settlement, did not hear of the affray, till it was over;—instead of a body of marines, there were two marines, and two sailors from the *Spartan*. The Editor of the *China Mail*, places Mr. Wade in what he evidently considers an invidious position, and we therefore take the liberty of correcting him. All must regret the loss of life that occurred, but as every one was acting for himself at first, it might have been much more serious, without any blame attaching to those engaged in repelling the invaders. It is all very well for our brother Editors, to sit at home at ease in Hongkong, where there are neither earthquakes to disturb their equilibrium, nor bullets flying about to make them nervous, and thence to launch their thunder-bolts at us here. Many men do not like earthquakes, and few particularly care to sit quiet among flying bullets, and long spears and short knives. We suspect that our friend of the *China Mail*, had he been here on the night of the 14th ulto., would have been more warlike than any of us.

THREATENED ATTACK OF THE FRENCH ON THE CITY OF SHANGHAE.

On Sunday evening, the 25th of December, the foreign community of Shanghae were thrown into a state of excitement by a notification from their authorities that the insurgents in possession of the city of Shanghae, having been guilty of certain improprieties, for which due reparation had not been made, therefore the French naval force then lying in the river had received orders to commence offensive operations against the insurgents, at 12 o'clock at noon on the following Monday. Foreigners were thereupon warned not to approach the city walls or gates at the specified period.

Early on Monday morning several members of the British community became alarmed, not so much on account of any punishment that might be inflicted on the rebels themselves by the French force, as on account of the consequences which might ensue, should the Imperialists, who are well known to be blood-thirsty and cruel, take advantage of the consequent defenceless state of the city, and force their way in, by which means multitudes of inoffensive persons, including perhaps women and children, would be indiscriminately slaughtered. They therefore determined to address the British Consul, requesting him to use his kind offices with the French authorities, in order to prevent, if possible, matters coming to an extremity.

It occurred to others, however, that the best method to prevent the threatened crisis would be be to ascertain the causes of the misunderstanding, and to induce the insurgents immediately and unconditionally to make the required acknowledgment.

The state of the case will be best perceived by setting forth the cause of complaint, as the French authorities themselves exhibited it in their remonstrance to the insurgents.

It appears, then, that on the 21st instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, two catechists belonging to the Roman Catholic Bishop, named Le and Koh, were returning to the cathedral on the south side of the city, and passing along in front of the small east-gate, when three of the guards took them into custody. Notwithstanding that they stated clearly that they belonged to the Bishop, and were merely passing along in front of the east-gate, to proceed to the cathedral, the guards would not believe them; and when the catechists produced their crosses as a proof, the guards still refused to credit their statement, but proceeded to take the catechists into the city, to the residence of the general, where they were bound with chains, and at 10 o'clock in the evening Koh was beaten on the face with twenty blows, after which castigation was inflicted by the bamboo; instruments of torture were also employed to compress the legs. When Koh was enduring this torture, he said repeatedly that he was a Roman Catholic, and known to the French Consul. The chief of the Fokien band would not listen to his statement but continued to inflict punishment. The followers of the general also took the heart of some person who had been put to death the same day, and showed it to the catechists, telling them that they were about to eat it, and that afterwards they would kill the catechists, and serve them in the same way.

On the 22nd of December, the above-named followers told the two catechists that on the following day they would kill them, and that they had nothing to hope for from the general's compassion nor from the kindness of his followers. Subsequently the Bishop sent a priest to the city, to bring out the two catechists, but the followers of the general refused to allow him to enter the city for that purpose. The priest then said, that if they did not let these men go out the city, he would induce the French ships-of-war to come and take them by force; on hearing this, the catechists were released. Koh, who had been more grievously tortured, could scarcely walk; but Le, who had been punished less, assisted him to get along. He remains however very ill, and his life is in danger.

This torture inflicted on the catechist by the chief of the Fokien band, was deemed an insult to the French nation, and an ungrateful return for all the kindness displayed by the French people towards the native inhabitants. If such deed had been committed by the officers with whom the French nation had entered into treaty, the Consul said that he would have felt it his duty to visit it with the severest consequences; how much more when the people who perpetrated it had nothing to rely on but their own force and violence? On several previous occasions, when improprieties had been committed, the Consul had deemed them inadvertencies, necessarily incident to a season of warfare, and therefore simply notified their occurrence, without severely animadverting upon them. If the general, however, considered these instances of forbearance as signs of weakness, he was greatly mistaken. The Consul had already brought the present case before the attention of the naval commander, and wished to intimate to the general, that this conduct of his followers, in attacking the bishop's catechists, was considered an insult to the French nation; and that if the parties concerned were desirous of appeasing the wrath thus occasioned, they must take the head-man of the Fokien band, and the on 26th of December at noon, bring him to the French Consulate, where at the foot of the flag-staff he must be punished with 50 blows. If at the specified time this were not done, the naval commander would immediately open a cannonade upon them.

The insurgents replied, that for some time past, men from the province of Shan-tung* had been frequently attempting to spy out their military affairs, on which account orders had been given to all their subordinates most strictly to examine all such. When the catechists in question came near their quarters, looking about, they excited the suspicions of the men on guard, whereupon they were seized and taken to the residence of the chief. When Koh was examined, he replied very indistinctly, and exhibited no proof of his belonging to the Bishop, on which account he was chastised, for falsely pretending to belong to the Roman Catholic religion. Afterwards, when Le was examined, he gave them more clearly to understand that he was a Catholic, on which account he was not punished; and when it appeared from the statement of Le that they were both Catholics, they were kept till the next day, when after examination had, they might be sent to the Cathedral. On the day after, a priest arrived, when Le and Koh were given up. This affair, they said, originated entirely in the mistake of the soldiers on guard, by which means they had grievously offended against their sacred master, but as it was done unintentionally, it is hoped that the offence will be passed over. The insurgent chief said, that he would find it difficult to exculpate himself to his own august master, as well as to hold up his head before the bishop and priest. He should therefore severely punish the parties concerned, and hoped that the matter would be kindly passed over. In future should the bishop or priest honour them with their presence, it would be sufficient to exhibit the cross as a signal, in order to prevent any further mistakes, or any offence being given to the religious teachers of the French nation.

The Consul replied, that he had, in conjunction with the naval commander, taken their answer into consideration, but that it appeared that the general merely wished to gloss over the fault, and that it could not be deemed a proper acknowledgment and reparation. The things demanded in the former communication, must therefore be complied with, without the slightest diminution.

The facts of the case being thus ascertained, a person interested in the welfare of the insurgents went on Monday morning early into the city, and urged on the chief the necessity of an instant compliance with the Consul's demands, in order to avert the impending storm. He also inculcated the necessity of avoiding, under any circumstances, the slightest retaliation of any offensive demonstration on the part of the French. To both these suggestions they yielded assent, and said they were ready to come out at ten o'clock to the French Consulate, and submit to his requisitions.

Fearing lest there might be some mistake, which the shortness of the time would render it impossible to rectify, and apprehensive of the dreadful consequences of a collision to the unoffending inhabitants within the city, a foreigner acquainted with the Chinese language went at ten o'clock into the city to see the documents, and urge compliance with every item demanded. On his arrival he found the chiefs in great consternation, fully sensible of the predicament into which they had brought themselves. They were then asked for the man who was to present himself at the foot of the French flag-staff to receive the 50 blows, when an individual was pointed out as intended for that service. It was immediately remarked that he was a Canton, and not a Fokien man, whereas the Consul's letter demanded the chief of the Fokien band. To this it was replied, that though a Canton man, he was the head of the Fokien men in charge of the east gate when the catechists were seized. The enquirer remembered having seen him in charge of that post, and concluded to take him, telling the chiefs at the same time, that in case of the Consul's objecting, they must be prepared to send a veritable Fokien head-man. To which they readily assented. About a dozen of the influential men among the insurgents volunteered to accompany this man, which was assented to, but they were told that they must all go unarmed, and that their conductor would be responsible for their safety. This being assented to, the party set forward, and arrived without molestation at the French Consulate. A number of foreigners were already assembled in front of the Consul's house, and a party of fifty French soldiers under command of two officers speedily arrived. A rumour having been spread abroad that the imperialists had intended to waylay the party of insurgents on their way to and from French Consulate, the military force was deemed requisite to prevent surprise, as well as, perhaps, to give dignity to the proceedings. The insurgents having been assured that no harm was intended to them, further than the carrying out of the Consul's demands, they felt satisfied, and went readily into the Consulate. It was a beautiful exhibition of the influence of the sincerity which is well known to characterize all the proceedings of European governments, that these men trusted themselves so readily into the midst of an armed force, which, had the negotiations failed, would in a few hours have been engaged in blowing their battery to atoms, and spreading confusion through their ranks. They felt, however, safe in the hands of Europeans, even though those Europeans had reason to be offended against them. Far different, however, would have been their feelings had they found themselves thus surrounded by imperialists, when no safe conduct whatever would have secured them against instant decapitation. In a short time the French soldiers were marched to the flag-staff, which they surrounded, and the authorities requested all foreigners to leave the grounds of the French Consulate. The person who had induced the insurgents to surrender themselves then stepped forward and said, that he had requested these men to come unarmed to the French Consulate, under promise of a safe conduct to and fro, and he begged that when the Consul had done with them whatever he deemed fit, he would kindly see to their being sent safely back again. To which the Consul politely replied, that not only would that be punctually attended to, but that an exception would be made in favour of the person who escorted them, and that he would be allowed to remain and witness the proceedings. The insurgents were then required to go to the front of the flag-staff, where the Consul and the naval commander was stationed. The Canton man said to have been the offender on the occasion was made to kneel down, and the Consul asked him through the interpreter (who expressed himself in the clearest and most idiomatic manner) whether he were the individual who seized the catechists in question; upon his answering in the affirmative, he was asked whether he considered that in so doing he did right or wrong: to which he replied, that he was wrong. He was then asked whether he was willing to submit to the punishment that was deemed by the French Consul due to that offence. To this he replied in the affirmative. The Consul then stated what it was that he had deserved, but in consequence of his so readily giving himself up he should freely pardon him. Whereupon the criminal knocked head nine times on the ground before the Consul; and the Consul, having told the other insurgents the necessity of using the utmost caution in all their dealings with foreign nations, and with all those connected with them, assuring them that the least insult to the French nation would be immediately resented, allowed them to depart. The insurgents then heartily thanked the Consul for his kind consideration, and promised to pay strict attention to his requirements. After this the detachment of French soldiers escorted the insurgents back to the east gate of the city, when receiving their glad acknowledgments they returned. Thus ended the threatened attack of the French on the City of Shanghae.

* It seems that one of the catechists was a Shantung man.

TREATY

CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA' TSING EMPIRE,

July 3rd, 1844, at Wánghiá, by their Excellencies

CALEB CUSHING AND KI' YING.

(Comprised in 3,982 Chinese characters.)

(Concluded from No. 177.)

Art. XVIII.—It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any port of China without distinction of persons to teach any of the languages of the empire, and to assist in literary labors; and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals, and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

Art. XIX.—All citizens of the United States in China peaceably attending to their affairs being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves, and every thing appertaining to them, the special protection of the local authorities of government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort on the part of the Chinese. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries or other violent and lawless persons, the local officers on requisition of the consul will immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, and will apprehend the guilty individuals and punish them to the utmost rigor of the law.

Art. XX.—Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same in part or in whole to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application through their consul, to the superintendent of customs, who, in order to prevent fraud, on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers to see that the duties paid on such goods as are entered on the custom-house books correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum in the port clearance of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the facts to the officers of customs of the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and every thing being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if on such examination, the superintendent of customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

Art. XXI.—Subjects of China who may be guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China. And citizens of the United States who may commit any crime in China, shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the consul or other public functionary of the United States thereto authorized according to the laws of the United States. And in order to the prevention of all controversy and disaffection, justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XXII.—Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade, freely to and from the five ports of China open to foreign commerce, it is further agreed that in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and should for that cause exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent ports, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States: provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's service, nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships with their cargoes to enter the ports of China: but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

Art. XXIII.—The consuls of the United States at each of the five ports open to foreign trade, shall make annually to the respective governors-general thereof, a detailed report of the number of vessels belonging to the United States which have entered and left said ports during the year, and of the amount and value of goods imported in said vessels, for transmission to and inspection of the Board of Revenue.

Art. XXIV.—If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of government, they shall submit the same to their consul or other officer to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event, he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. In like manner, if subjects of China have special occasion to address the consul of the United States, they shall submit the communication to local authorities of their own government, to determine if the language be respectful and proper, and the matter just and right: in which case the said authorities will transmit the same to the consul or other officer for his consideration and action in the premises. And if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations acting in conjunction.

Art. XXV.—All questions in regard to rights whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government. And all controversies occuring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments respectively without interference on the part of China.

Art. XXVI.—Merchant vessels of the United States being in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce, will be under the jurisdiction of the officers of their own government, who with the masters and owners thereof will manage the same without control on the part of China. For injuries done to the citizens or the commerce of the United States by any foreign power, the Chinese government will not hold itself bound to make reparation. But if the merchant vessels of the United States while within the waters over which the Chinese government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities civil and military, on receiving information thereof will arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and will cause all the property which can be recovered, to be placed in the hands of the nearest consul, or other officer of the United States to be by him restored to the true owner. But if by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, then the law will take its course in regard to the local authorities, but the Chinese government will not make indemnity for the goods lost.

Art. XXVII.—If any vessel of the United States shall be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, and be subjected to plunder or other damage the proper officers of government, on receiving information of the fact, will immediately adopt measures for their relief and security, and the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repair at once to the most convenient of the five ports and enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. And if a vessel shall be forced in whatever way to take refuge in any port other than one of the five ports, than in like manner the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and the means of safety and security.

Art. XXVIII.—Citizens of the United States, their vessels and property shall not be subject to any embargo; nor shall they be seized or forcibly detained for any pretence of the public service, but they shall be suffered to prosecute their commerce in quiet, and without molestation or embarassment.

Art. XXIX.—The local authorities of the Chinese government will cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China, and will deliver them up to the consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harbored or concealed, but shall be delivered up to justice, on due requisition by the Chinese local officers addressed to those of the United States. The merchants, seamen and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence and disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances, endangering life, the officers of the two governments will exert themselves to enforce order, and to maintain the public peace by doing impartial justice in the premises.

Art. XXX.—The superior authorities of the United States and of China, in corresponding together shall do so on terms of equality, and in the form of mutual communication *(chau hwui)*. The consuls and the local officers, civil and military in corresponding together, shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication *(chau hwui)*; when inferior officers of the one government address superior officers of the other, they shall do so in the style and form of memorial *(shin chin)*. Private individuals in addressing superior officers shall employ the style of petition *(pin ching)*. In no case shall any terms or style be suffered which shall be offencive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents under any pretext or form whatever shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Art. XXXI.—Communications from the government of the United States to the court of China shall be transmitted through the medium of the imperial commissioner charged with the superintendence of the concerns of foreign nations with China, or through the governor-general of the Liáng Kwáng, that of Min and Cheh, or that of the Liáng Kiáng.

Art. XXXII.—Whenever ships of war of the United States, in cruising for the protection of the commerce of their country, shall arrive at any of the ports of China, the commanders of said ships, and the superior local authorities of government shall hold intercourse together in terms of equality and courtesy in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations. And the said ships of war shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese government in the purchase of provisions, procuring water and making repairs if occasion requires.

Art. XXXIII.—Citizens of the United States who shall attempt to trade clandestinely with such of the ports of China as are not open to foreign commerce, or who shall trade in opium or any other contraband article of merchandise, shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of the empire.

Art. XXXIV.—When the present convention shall have been definitively concluded it shall be obligatory on both powers, and its provisions shall not be altered without grave cause; but, inasmuch as the circumstances of the several ports of China open to foreign commerce are different, experience may shew, that inconsiderable modifications are requisite in those parts which relate to commerce and navigations; in which case the two governments will at the expiration of twelve years from the date of the said convention treat amicably concerning the same, by the means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiation. And when ratified, this treaty shall be faithfully observed in all its parts by the United States and China, and by every citizen and subject of each. And no individual state of the United States can appoint or send a minister to China to call in question the provisions of the same.

The present treaty of peace, amity and commerce shall be ratified and approved by the president of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by the august sovereign of the Tá Tsing Empire, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof we the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the Tá Tsing Empire as aforesaid have signed and sealed these presents. Done at Wánghiá this third day of July in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of Táukwang the twenty fourth year, fifth month and eighteenth day.

Shanghae Market Report.

December 29th, 1853.

IMPORTS.

American Cotton Goods.—No demand and only a few small sales during the last month; quotation nominal—40-yard *Drills* at $1.70. *Jeans* and *Sheetings* no transaction reported.

Grey and White Shirtings.—Since our last market report,—there has been very little business done in manufactured goods; no real demand exists. The sales effected, have been in barter for Produce; and damaged goods passed off at Auction—and we see no immediate prospect of any improvement either in price or demand. The *Confucius* from Liverpool with 100,000 pieces of Grey and White Shirtings arrived last week, and stocks of most descriptions of Goods are fast increasing. Some proposals have been made, for obtaining a correct account of Goods in first hands, and we expect next month to be furnished with some valuable statistics.

Woollens.—Without demand and prices nominal. *Spanish Stripes,*—about 75 cents per yard. *Long Ells,*—$4.80 per piece.

EXPORTS.

Tea Report.—Congou—We estimate the total settlement to date *a* 380 *a* 390 chops against 540 chops reported settled at this period last year. Quotations are—

Good Kysow kinds, ...	14 *a* 15	Taels, short price.
Bikh. if. and Ningchow kinds,	14 *a* 15	....
Good common Congous, ...	9 *a* 10	....
Ordinary to common, ...	8 *a* 8	....

Souchongs.—15,000 packages settled in all this Season, and the total Stock of Congou and Souchong in this market is estimated at 60,000 pkgs.

Pekoes.—About 2,000 packages on the market for which 14 *a* 15 Taels are demanded.

Oolongs.—We hear of no transaction. Stock light, and quality inferior.

Greens.—The settlements amount to—

230,000	packages for	America.
70,000	,, ,,	Great Britain.
40,000	,, ,,	Colonies.

340,000 total settlement; and supplies not coming forward very rapidly. Present quotations are—

Twankay, ...	12 *a* 16	Taels, Short price.
Hyson Skins, ...	8 *a* 11	....
Hyson, ...	15 *a* 20	....
Young Hyson, ...	15 *a* 23	....
Imperial, ...	15 *a* 23	....
Gunpowder, ...	15 *a* 28	....

Silk.—About 8,000 bales have been purchased during the last month, the quality supplied however is very inferior—unsold stock of low quality about 600 bales. Total settlements to date are estimated at 37,000 bales. Total Export to Great Britain 31,169 bales—same time 1852 = 20,906 bales; increase about 10,000 bales for 1853.

We quote—

Tsatlees, ...	$240 *a* 325
Taysaams, ...	$170 *a* 225
Yuenfas, ...	$240 *a* 260
Thrown, ...	$175 *a* 180
Lae Yuenge, ...	$170 *a* 180
Skubings, ...	$200 *a* 220

Opium.—*Malwa,*—Since the departure of the mail on the 16th instant, prices have fluctuated from $345 *a* 370 estimated deliveries 350 chests, Stocks 900 chests.

Patna.—Declined after the arrival of the *Nymph* and *Lady Mary Wood* from 346 *a* 340;—deliveries 250 chests, Stock 700 chests.

Present quotations—*Malwa* $375—*Patna* $340 *a* 341 per chest.

Exchange.—Bills on London, 6 m/s. Clean Credits 6s. 3d.—E. I. Co.'s accepted paper on Bengal, Rs. 290 per $100.—Drafts on Canton, 20 ⅌% prem. on Shanghai Dollars.

Freights.—Tonnage very scarce—£7. per ton for Tea, and £6. for Silk.

No freight for America.

Sycee.—$118, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, $170 per 9*l.* 7*m.* 3*c.*

Mexican Dollars.—20 per cent discount.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

Liverpool—December 20, Confucius.
Boston—December 4, Beverly, (Am.)
California—December 1, Channing, (Am.)
Sydney—Dec. 20, Royal Saxon—22, Star of the East.
Auckland—December 29, Joseph Fletcher.
Melbourne—[illegible]ber 21, Benjamin Heape.
Hongkong—Dec. 1, Iona—12, Eamont—18, Nymph—22, Lady Mary Wood—22, Oneida.
Japan—November 28, Vostock, (Rus. str.)—29, Prince Menshikoff, (Rus.)
Foochow—December 11, Padsey Dawson.
Lookong—December 11, Iona.
Ningpo—December 1, Spec—8, Spec—

PASSENGERS—Per *Lady Mary Wood*—1st class—Messrs. J. G. Witney, P. Chalmers and New Chandler—2nd class—Mr. J. A. Pinheiro—on deck—Mr. F. Roza, Ritta Angellica and 12 passengers.

DEPARTURES FOR

London—November —, Argonaut, (Am.)—December 1, Marchioness of Londonderry—6, Clyde—12, Jennet, (Am.)—27, Padsey Dawson.
New York—December 1, Bay State, (Am.)—11, Ala, (Am.)—28, Channing, (Am.)
Sydney—December 9, Parana.
Australia—December 5, Great Britain.
Batavia—November —, Willem de Eerste, (Dut.)
Hongkong—November 30, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)—Dec. 12, Iona—18, Eamont—25, Nymph.
Japan—December 21, Vostock (Rus. str.)
Amoy—November 30, Eydrossie, (Dut.)—December 12, Favorite, (Siam.)—14, Eliza Ann.
Ningpo—December 2, Spec—13, Spec—29, Cassini.
Lookong—December 2, Iona.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*,—1st Class.—Lord Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. Smith and 2 Children, Messrs. A. Macullech, J. P. Watson, H. H. Warden, Jamsetjee Bazenjee, Bomanjee Muncherjee, & 3 servants, Achong, 2 Wives, 2 Children, 1 servant—2d Class,—Ahip—On Deck—17 Passengers.
Per *Nymph*, Mr. R. Aspinall.
Per *Marchioness of Londonderry*, Rev. W. C. Milne, and family, and Rev. R. D. Jackson.
Per *Iona*—Mr. D. Johnston.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Geelong, and Mary Shepherd.
Liverpool.—Lockett, and Dumfries.
Manila.—Joaquina.
Hongkong.—Foam, Nemesis, and Arabia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack,* and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms,
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Doulou-
plaints,	Female Irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Rheumatism,	Ulcers, [tions,
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Retention of	Venereal affec-
plaints,	Fits,	Urine,	Worms of all
Colics,	Gout,	Scrofula, or	kinds,
Constipation of	Head-ache,	King's Evil,	Weakness,
the Bowels,	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	from what-
Consumption,	Inflamma-	Stone and	ever cause,
Debility,	tion,	Gravel,	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 4s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 23RD DECEMBER, 1853.

THE weather of the past week has been fine on the whole. Thick fogs have prevailed and the temperature has been no less than nine degrees above the mean of the corresponding week for three years.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

December. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1853	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid. 1853	Thermometer. 1853 Mean	Thermometer. 1853 Minimum	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1853	Wind. 1852	Rain. 1853	Rain. Mean of 3 years
17	S.	30.36	30.33	30.29	48.5	39.0	44.5	N.N.W. to E.	W.N.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
18	S.	30.23	30.43	30.14	57.5	46.0	42.0	S.E to S.S.E.	W.N.W.	0.00	0.00
19	M.	30.17	30.44	30.11	49.5	43.0	39.5	S.	N.W.	0.04	0.00
20	Tu.	30.26	30.52	30.19	51.0	43.0	40.0	N.N.W. to N.N.E.	N.N.W.	0.02	0.00
21	W.	30.36	30.49	30.30	48.5	40.0	38.5	N. to E.	S.S.W. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
22	Th.	30.51	30.38	30.47	45.0	40.0	40.0	N.E.	S.S.E. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
23	F.	30.60	30.43	30.56	43.5	34.0	40.5	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 24th Dec., 1853.]				Mean	49.0		40.7		Total	0.06	0.00

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 22	Star of the East	B. ship	1219	Robertson	Sydney	Nov. 10	Ballast	Hargreaves and Co.
,, 26	Spec	B. schr	105	Maynard	Ningpo	Dec. —	Ballast	W. Davidson.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 25	Nymph W.	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 27	Padsey Dawson	B. ship	761	Davies	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 28	Channing	A. ship	535	Johnson	New York	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
,, 28	Snow Squall	A. ship	750	Bursley	London	Tea, &c.	Wetmore and Co.
,, 29	Cassini	HIM str		P. de Plas	Ningpo		

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House No.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Benjamin Heape	834	Dec. 21	B. bark	261	Hutchinson	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Beverly		Dec. 4	A. ship	676	Chase	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Confucius	838	Dec. 20	B. ship	511	Penrice	Riess and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Confucius		Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Hersella		Oct. 30	A. bark	310	Hallet	Bull, Nye and Co.	Boston	Early
Joseph Fletcher	835	Dec. 20	B. ship	670	Foster	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Lady Mary Wood	840	Dec. 22	B. str.	296	Jamieson	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.	Hongkong	30th inst.
Oneida		Dec. 22	A. ship	400	Creery	Bull, Nye and Co.		
P. Menshikoff W.		Nov. 29	R. bark	275	Furuhjelm			
Royal Saxon	836	Dec. 20	B. bark	510	Jackson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
Star of the East	837	Dec. 22	B. ship	1219	Robertson	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Immed.
San Benito		Sep. 15	Sp. bg.	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Spec	639	Dec. 26	B. schr	105	Maynard	W. Davidson.		
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	96	*Laid up*	T. Lacy.		
William the IV.		......	D. bk.	176	*Laid up*	M. F. Potter.	Heaving down hulk	

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,801
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	410
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,660,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000‡	2,739
HALIFAX,	....	....	436,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Neomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *via* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,*
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'Iron Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London	......	......	404,000	21	......	......	......
,, 17	John Bunyan,	466	London	......	......	292,200	1,556	......	54	......
,, 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool	......	......	157,720	517	......	......	......
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London	......	......	380,000	3,061	......	......	......
,, 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,586	......	......	......
,, 23	Lancastrian,	591	London	......	......	455,000	1,053	......	......	49
,, 25	Geffrard,	337	London	......	......	275,000	864	......	75	......
,, 31	Eclipse,	393	London	......	......	348,500	354	......	......	......
,, 31	Norna,	392	London	......	......	56,000	2,616	......	44	......
Sept. 1	Ashmore,	512	London	......	......	250,100	639	......	50	......
,, 3	Nerbudda,	428	Cork	......	......	500,000	......	......	90	......
,, 13	Cherokee,	278	London	......	......	315,000	555	......	......	......
,, 14	Monarch,	337	Falmouth	......	......	362,437	......	......	......	......
,, 17	Crisis,	426	Liverpool	......	......	396,000	474	......	......	......
,, 27	Sea Witch,	336	London	......	......	309,000	......	......	......	......
,, 28	Camb. lu,	536	London	......	......	464,733	1,305	......	......	......
,, 28	James Scott,	340	London	......	......	326,148	......	......	......	......
,, 29	Kingston,	843	London	......	......	698,733	1,392	......	......	......
,, 29	John Knox,	296	London	......	......	223,162	705	......	......	......
,, 29	Torrent,	649	London	......	......	921,000	470	......	......	......
Oct. 19	Balder,	388	London	......	......	359,120	20	......	101	......
,, 20	Mencius,	509	London	......	......	492,201	293	......	......	......
,, 19	Golden State,	1400	London	......	......	1,150,000	86	......	......	......
,, 29	James Armstrong,	441	London	......	......	315,360	84	......	......	......
,, 31	Typhoon,	1611	London	......	......	1,700,000	420	......	......	......
Nov. 2	Panic,	449	London	......	......	405,800	142	......	......	......
,, 7	C. of Seafield,	492	London	......	......	318,884	541	......	......	......
,, 11	Mystery,	1150	London	......	Estd.	950,000	929	......	......	......
,, 21	Menam,	472	London	......	......	405,000	716	......	......	......
Dec. 1	M. of Londerry,	808	London	......	......	754,800	1,390	......	......	......
,, 1	Argonaut,	575	London	......	......	......	1,242	......	......	......
,, 6	Clyde,	783	London	......	......	800,000	219	......	......	......
,, 12	Jennet,	247	London	......	......	......	2,442	......	......	......
,, 27	Padsey Dawson,	761	London	......	......	666,000	2,359	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	531	......
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	653	......
,, 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	851	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	264	cases 8
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	814	......
,, 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	828	......
Dec. 12	Iona,	144	Hongkong	......	......	......	514	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,
From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney	......	......	120,000	......	......
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	Do.	......	......	180,872	......	......
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	Do.	......	......	373,700	......	......
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	Do.	......	......	257,732	......	......
,, 5	Great Britain,	492	Australia	......	......	442,500	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 18	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832	......	1,813	......	451	......	4,096	220,547	......	......	......	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,521
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400	......	......	......	......	......	......	605,400	10½	......
,, 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,779	205,349	33,279	......	......	......	......	33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
,, 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500	......	......	......	......	368,500	996,500	167	......
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,900	761,000	114,200	......	......	......	......	114,200	875,200	81	......
,, 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700	......	6,000	2,800	......	95,500	678,600	......	......
,, 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	11,400	......	10,000	......	......	11,400	599,500	......	......
,, 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,020	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	177,200	......	......	40,400	......	117,600	734,600	......	4,210
,, 31	Fleetwood,	663	Boston	346,200	31,300	105,000	82,300	46,900	26,600	638,300	155,000	......	......	......	......	155,000	793,500	......	......
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,800	......	......	......	......	......	......	452,800	16	335
,, 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, 19	Wings of the Morning	915	New York	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dec. 1	Bay State,	600	New York	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, 11	Ala,	460	New York	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	......	......	......	......	3,036,803	......	......	......	......	......	......	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,582	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	......	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	......	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	......	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	......	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,161
Year 1850-51,	18,575,356	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,375
Year 1851-52,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts and Oolong	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	......	......	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
Year 1848-49,	614,548	......	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	......	......	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,250	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	230
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	......	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,851,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	534

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,460	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,368	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,663	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,546	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,845,900	18,500	918,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,558
1851-52, in 114 ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Estimated	65,980,400	23,010
1852-53, in 113 ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	do.	70,849,800	31,391
1852-53, Increase,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,728,000	8,381
Decrease,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

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